

The Lacombe Guardian

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LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1913

\$1.00 PER YEAR

First Annual Regatta at Gull Lake

In spite of the unsettled state of the weather in Central Alberta generally last week, it cleared up sufficiently on Saturday at Gull Lake to allow the committee to proceed with the first annual regatta at the advertised time. Owing to the length of the program it was found impossible to pull off all the events on Saturday afternoon, but a large crowd assembled on Monday afternoon to watch the conclusion of a very interesting list of sports.

One of the pleasing features of the regatta was the zest and interest in the competitions and by the way it may be remarked that wherever possible, the committee duplicated the men's events with others for ladies.

All the entries were well filled and the races keenly contested, great rivalry centered around the canoe events especially as all the competitors were anxious to win the handsome challenge shield presented by Mr. McKenty of Lacombe and Gull Lake for the highest aggregate score in canoe events. This was won by Miss Irma Blackett of Edmonton.

The prizes donated were valuable and well chosen, and were distributed in the evening from the spacious rotunda of the Lake View hotel.

The following is a list of the winners:

Motor launch handicap—J. Dr. Archibald; 2, J. Gallagher.

Men's canoes, single, 100 yards and return—1, M. R. Hay; 2, J. McKenty, jr.

Ladies' canoes, single, 100 yards—1, Miss Irma Blackett; 2, Miss Annie Belcher.

Canoes, four, mixed, 150 yards—1, Misses A. Belcher and E. Martin and Messrs. J. G. Nickerson and J. McKenty; 2, Misses Irma Blackett and P. Martin and Messrs. W. Blackett and J. C. Carroll.

Ladies' canoes, double, 75 yards and return—1, Misses Irma Blackett and Vera May; 2, the Misses Martin.

Boys' canoes, single, 100 yards—1, W. Carruthers; 2, W. Barker.

Mixed canoes, double, 100 yards and return—1, J. C. Carroll and Miss P. Martin; 2, M. R. Hay and Mrs. Archibald.

Canoes, four, men, 250 yards—1, Messrs. Carroll, Blackett, Hay and Penny; 2, Messrs. Emery, McKenty, D. McDonald and Nickerson.

Girl's canoes, double, 75 yards—1, Misses Carpenter and Grant; 2, Misses McQueen and McKillop.

Canoes, four, ladies, 150 yards—1, Misses Belcher, Martin, Martin and Blackett; 2, Misses May, Wilson, Belcher and Mrs. Archibald.

Standing in canoe, men, 100 yards—1, Emery; 2, D. McDonald. Standing in canoe, ladies, 100 yards—1, Miss Annie Belcher; 2, Miss J. Belcher.

Canoe race, without paddles, men, 25 yards—1, M. R. Hay; 2, Emery.

Canoe turtle race, men paddling

in bow, 25 yards—1, Cuthbert; 2, Penny.

Men's swimming, 40 yards—1, D. C. Robertson; 2, Hay and Emery (equal).

Ladies' swimming race, 25 yards—1, Miss Irma Blackett; 2, Miss J. Glass.

Men's swimming, 100 yards—1, Robertson; 2, Fisher.

Boys' swimming, 40 yards—1, Clark; 2, Fisher.

Men's swimming, 400 yards—1, Thorpe; 2, Vince.

Men's rowing, single, quarter mile—1, McBride; 2, Beverly McDonald.

Boys' rowing, single, eighth mile—1, Harry Thompson; 2, Bray Powell.

Men's rowing, doubles, quarter mile—1, Emery and Dr. McDonald; 2, Nickerson and McBride.

Boys' rowing, doubles, quarter mile—1, Fisher and Shepard; 2, Thomson and Lawton.

Boys' canoes, doubles, 150 yards—1, Thomson and Carruthers; 2, Shepard and Fisher.

Men's canoes, doubles, 150 yards and return—1, Emery and D. McDonald; 2, Carroll and Hay.

Ladies' turtle race, paddling in bow—1, Vera May; 2, Annie Belcher.

Ladies' swimming, 40 yards—1, Irma Blackett; 2, Jessie Glass.

Ladies' crab race, canoe without paddles—1, Jessie Belcher; 2, Irma Blackett.

Best canoe aggregate (McKenty Shield)—Miss Irma Blackett.

Best decorated and illuminated canoe—1, Mrs. C. A. Stewart; 2, Mrs. Morrison; 3, Miss Belcher.

The sailing races were deferred till August 16 at 3.30.

The Stampede is Brutal

The people of Winnipeg, strange to say, have awakened to the fact that other things beside prize fights are brutal. The stampede which Guy Weadick is staging there is being condemned as worse than the Spanish bull fights and not so well regulated. Last year this same brutal exhibition was put on in Calgary and because it was popular and there were some influential people behind it the moral reformers accepted tickets and attended the exhibitions at Victoria Park and then went home and decided that boxing bouts were brutal affairs. Without pretending to offer a brief for boxing bouts, allow us to say that the bare knuckle affairs which our daddies used to attend were pink tea affairs in comparison to the stampede which was held in Calgary last year and which is being repeated in Winnipeg at the present time. In the prize ring the man who is getting licked at least has the option of quitting, while the dumb brutes which are forced into the arena to be bulldogged or roped, have to suffer without being able to defend themselves in order to provide sport for the spectators, some of whom would raise their hands in holy horror if they were accused of attending a prize fight.—Joe Price in Calgary Albertan.

Local Jottings

Lacombe school reopens on Monday, August 25.

Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston were down from Edmonton this week.

\$20 and costs was the penalty assessed in the local justices' court for cruelty to a horse.

The best ice cream, soft drinks and fruits in season at the Lacombe Candy Kitchen.

E. F. Hebden, General Manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, was in Lacombe this week on his annual tour of inspection of the bank's branches.

Mrs. E. Titworth and daughters returned home last Saturday evening from a visit of several weeks at Lewiston, Idaho, and other points in the States.

Rev. Mr. Powell, of Edmonton, will address the League Monday evening, August 18th. All the Leaguers and members of the Church are cordially invited to be present.

A party of Bentleysites started to the Edmonton fair on Tuesday by auto. They got as far as Wetaskiwin when it became necessary to abandon the auto and take the train for the remainder of the journey.

George Slater, who has been at the Lacombe post office staff for several years past left the first of the week to accept a position in the Wetaskiwin post office. Mrs. Slater and family remain here for the present but will shortly move to Wetaskiwin.

P. H. Lowe of the Blackfalds district, came to town Saturday looking for men to work in the hay field. He didn't find the men he needed, but instead, purchased one of the latest up-to-date haystackers, which will enable him to handle the hay crop fully as expeditiously as more men would have done.

While meteorologists are inclined to smile at the supposed effects of the moon on the weather, many farmers in dread of frost are anxiously awaiting the 18th of August when the moon will be full, being apparently of the opinion that when a theory disagrees with experience there is something wrong with the theory.

A. E. Sheldon, of Lincoln, Nebraska, a newspaperman and formerly a member of the state legislature, was here last week looking over the district, and expressed himself to The Guardian as being very much pleased with this part of Alberta. He says the Lacombe district is the best he has seen in Canada and admits that it is ahead of Nebraska.

About 6 o'clock Thursday evening a hail storm came up from the southeast doing considerable damage in the district east and south-east of Lacombe. The storm was not a very extensive one, covering a strip not over a mile wide and a few miles long. In this area missing some farms entirely while

crops on other farms were damaged from 25 per cent up. In the Lakeside district Jas. Storey estimates his loss at from 50 to 75 per cent; Geo. Whitelaw, U. E. Reeves, and A. VanBuskirk will lose from 50 to 60 per cent; Geo. Weger's loss will run from 50 to 75 per cent; Thos. Henderson's loss will be about 25 to 30 per cent and Walter Scott's loss will be 25 per cent on some fields of grain while on others there is little damage noticeable. At Chigwell, Jas. Fife reports that he is completely hauled out, while other farmers near him are not badly hauled. So far as we have been able to learn but three of the farmers in the hauled area carry insurance. Jas. Storey and Geo. Weger are insured \$6 per acre. Walter Scott carries insurance but we did not learn to what amount. This is the first time that Lakeside district has been caught by hail to any considerable extent. One farmer remarked today that he has carried hail insurance for twelve years past and this is the first time his crop has been damaged by hail.

Chief of Police Becomes Benedict

Married, at the home of the bride's father, Lacombe, on Tuesday, August 12, LeRoy B. Miller and Miss Lillian R. Schooley, Rev. F. Powell officiating.

The wedding was a quiet home affair, none but immediate relatives being present.

The newly married couple are among Lacombe's best known and most popular young people, the groom being the town's efficient chief of police and the bride the Editor's daughter. Both have taken a prominent part in Epworth League work and other departments of church activity in the town, and have a host of friends who extend best wishes.

Immediately after the ceremony they left for the north on a honeymoon trip.

They will make their home in Lacombe, residing in the house recently vacated by C. E. Morris.

Lacombe Stock at Edmonton Fair

W. E. Tees, of Lacombe, is taking his twenty Yorkshires on a long journey, lasting from June 10 to near the middle of October. They will be away from home for about 126 days, visiting nearly a dozen fairs, and making a round trip over the prairies and over mountains, even across to Victoria Vancouver Island, making a grand total of 3,896 miles. He is showing 19 Galloway cattle, 5 fat grade cattle and 20 head Yorkshire swine.

He says that in all his travels he has not seen any district equal to Central Alberta. His home farm, 19 miles east of Lacombe, comprises 3,840 acres. Besides the pure bred cattle and hogs, he has a fine bunch of Percheron

horses. He bought a herd of beef cattle from Iowa in 1900.

At the Saskatoon exhibition Mr. Tees bought some 1913 crop of timothy grown and shipped from Lacombe. The cattle enjoyed a taste of the old home sod. At some of the exhibitions the chop was so full of wild oat hulls that Mr. Tees says that his stock would much prefer the clean pure grain chop from Lacombe.—Edmonton Bulletin.

First Elevator Ready to Operate

The first elevator to be operated under the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the legislature, authorizing the formation of a co-operative farmers' elevator company, is accredited to Langdon.

Under the provisions of the act, the farmers were empowered to either build or purchase elevators. This is the first to become an entity under the arrangement.

It is stated that the farmers will have over thirty elevators in operation in the province this fall, due to the assistance extended by the government.

Deaths

C. C. Cowman, a recent arrival from the United States, died on Sunday last from the effects of laudanum, taken in mistake for medicine. It was about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon when the fatal dose was taken. Medical aid was summoned immediately the mistake was realized, but little could be done to relieve the sufferer and he passed away next day. The funeral took place on Monday, the body being laid to rest in Fairview cemetery. Rev. Mr. Jennings conducted the service. Deceased was in his sixtieth year. He leaves a wife, daughter and son-in-law, residing in this district, to mourn his untimely demise.

James Preston Walker died at his home here on the 6th inst., after a lingering illness extending over a number of years. He was in his thirty-first year. The funeral took place on Sunday to Lacombe cemetery, the service at the Presbyterian church and at the graveside being conducted by Rev. M. White. Deceased leaves a wife and family of small children to mourn the loss of husband and father.

Births

Calkins—At Lockhart, on Thursday, August 7, to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Calkins, a son.

Bishop—At Rimbey, on Friday, August 8, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bishop, a son.

Macer—At Lacombe, on Wednesday, August 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Macer, a daughter.

Arthur Belcher Is Transferred to Edmonton

Edmonton, Aug. 15.—Arthur Belcher, son of Lieutenant Colonel Belcher, and manager of the Merchants' Bank at Lacombe, has been appointed to succeed A. C. Fraser as manager of the Edmonton branch. Mr. Belcher is an experienced man. The Lacombe branch will be taken over by Mr. Shields, late Manager at Carstairs. Mr. Fraser leaves on Saturday for Victoria. Mr. Belcher has already assumed charge of the bank's affairs here.—Edmonton Capital.

Ministers Will Rely on Closure Rule

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 12.—It is not likely that consideration of matters pertaining to the session's programme will be taken up for some time yet. It will be September before the majority of the ministers will be in the capital. Premier Borden proposes to be here most of the time, but will take a few week-end trips.

Hon. T. W. White will probably carry out his intention of making a visit to the west after his return from England. Hon. Sam Hughes leaves for England on August 20. and Hon. Mr. Crothers is also likely to go abroad. Hon. Dr. Roche and Hon. Louis Coderre will spend several weeks in the west. Hon. J. D. Hazen, who has been as far north as Dawson City, will be back in Ottawa about September 1st and Hon. Robert Rogers, who has been in Winnipeg, will be back in the capital about August 25.

Towards the end of the month Hon. Frank Cochrane will leave for an extended tour of Northern Ontario. These plans of the ministers indicate a January sitting of the House and that the government proposes to depend upon the application of the new closure rule to put through its sessional programme.

The matter has not as yet been definitely settled, but all the ministers in the city seem inclined to the view that the House will not meet till January.

O. G. Davies, rancher near Ponoka, came to the Lacombe hospital to undergo an operation for appendicitis last Wednesday. Dr. Hynes made the operation and the patient is improving favorably. Mr. Davies was accompanied by R. T. Williams, school teacher of the same place.

Friday night was general charity night in town. The "orchestra" tuned up for Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Miller, then played a few selections for Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Puffer, and wound up with another young couple. It was a musical night.

Found, on the Gull Lake road, a package containing several dollars worth of ladies' wearing apparel. Owner can recover same at The Guardian office by proving property and paying for its notice.

WHY THIS INCREASE?

Figures are not ordinarily interesting reading, especially if they appear in the form of Statistics. There are, however, figures in the Canadian Statistics which rehearse the amounts appropriated from revenue to carry on the ordinary expenses of government, and these frequently furnish material which should interest every Canadian who finds that his expenses are growing much faster than his income. The amounts voted in this way for the various years since 1908 are particularly illuminating in view of a speech made by Mr. Borden as leader of the Opposition in 1910, in which he declared that the expenditures of the Laurier government were so great as to themselves to furnish prima facie evidence of improper and corrupt spending.

A particularly interesting point in these figures is the contrast between what Mr. Borden called this "improper and corrupt" expenditure of the Liberal government and the immensely greater expenditures that came the instant the Laurier government gave way to the present Tory regime.

In 1908, according to the Appropriation Acts, the Laurier government spent on the ordinary affairs of the country, \$102,457,827.

According to the same Statistics, in 1909 the Laurier government spent in the same way \$108,699,960.

For 1910, this expenditure was reduced to \$86,972,927, while in 1911 the expenditure rose to \$108,618,354.

It is thus apparent from the Appropriation Acts that the expenditures on ordinary accounts by the Laurier government had been fairly even during its last four years—years of unexampled progress and national advancement.

In 1912, the first half of the fiscal year was under Liberal, and the latter half under Tory government.

Immediately there was an immense jump and the ordinary expenditures rose to \$131,121,991. That this increase was caused by extravagances since October, 1911, when the Borden government came to power is shown by the fact that most of this extra expenditure was covered by Appropriation Acts passed in the succeeding year to the extent of \$51,905,324.

By 1913, when the Borden government had fairly struck its extravagant zeal, the ordinary expenditures as shown by the Appropriation Acts, had grown to \$147,008,005, while for the present year the provision for ordinary expenditures was no less than \$174,453,151.

While these figures are only those included in Appropriation Acts, there are plenty of other methods of getting and spending money under special statutes, and these have been utilized by the Borden government to an even greater degree than the ordinary method. But if in 1910-11 Mr. Borden found the ordinary expenditures of \$108,618,354 by the Liberal government prima facie evidence of extravagant and corrupt methods, how will the ordinary citizen who pays the bills figure out an ordinary expenditure for this year which is \$65,954,707 higher? This is an increase of nearly 60 per cent on ordinary expenditure in a trifle over three years. Is there a man in Canada

outside "the interests" and the friends of the government who got Prince Albert homebreds and other gifts from the public domain, who can say they have got any better service for the \$174,453,151 of 1913-14 than they had for the \$108,618,354 of 1910-11? And it is certain that when parliament meets again there will be further Appropriation Acts passed to cover others' spending during the present year.

No one can say that Canada is per capita more prosperous or has better government today than three years ago.

How can anyone justify an increase of 60 per cent in ordinary running expenditure by the application of Rogers' methods to Borden incompetence? Surely this fits Mr. Borden's idea of prima facie evidence of extravagance and corrupt expenditure.

TORY EDITOR HAS NO USE FOR BORDEN

One of the most prominent Conservative papers in the province has seen the light. The following paragraphs are from a paper that exerted itself to the utmost to elect Conservative candidates in the last Dominion elections:

"Lost you forget, Mr. Borden assumed responsibility for handing over to Mackenzie and Mann (the C.N.R.) the sum of \$6,300,000 in the session of 1911-1912, and over \$16,000,000 in the session of 1912-1913, most of the money as an absolute gift.

"The money Mr. Borden has handed over to this boony pair is collected so much per head, from the people of Canada. This means you.

"And the West is all in, crying aloud, in vain, for financial relief from the government. It is self-evident that Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann have greater influence at Ottawa with the powers that be than the rank and file of Canadian electors in the West."

"If the business men of Alberta finally decide that they must either have ten million dollars or blow up, all they have to do is to summon the editor of this paper to a conference, and he will tell them of a simple, sure and speedy way to get the money out of Premier Borden. Here's the modus operandi:

"Appoint three delegates to go east and make a dicker with Mackenzie and Mann to get another gift from the government. An arrangement can easily be come to with these two amiable pirates, whereby they demand (and naturally obtain) a gift of twelve million dollars from Premier Borden, to be turned by them in the form of a six per cent loan to the business world of Alberta. They to retain the odd two millions as their commission.

"We are not joking one particle when we say that the only way to obtain a large loan to tide over the present stringency, is through Mackenzie and Mann. The Borden government is a Mackenzie and Mann concern, and what Bill and Dan say, goes."

"We repeat this warning, if something is not done to ameliorate the condition of the western farmer, such as the removal of duties from agricultural implements, BORDEN IS GONE. The redistribution of seats which is to be made next session will make the western farmers all-powerful politically.

locally. The Naval Bill won't arouse any enthusiasm amongst them as an election issue. Dreadnoughts which they will never see can arouse but little interest in their brawny breasts. All they want is an economic condition which will enable them to make a decent livelihood on the farm. This surely is not asking very much. Nor will they, when the clock strikes for another election, forget the contemptuous neglect by the government of their most supreme interests during the present period of distress.

"View the political future from another angle. Suppose a general election is sprung after the redistribution of seats, and suppose the Liberals, besides making a special feature of the Government's impotence and incapacity during the present financial crisis, keep harping in their speeches on Borden's free gift to Bill and Dan of \$21,000,000 and furthermore stick a plank in their platform removing the duties on agricultural implements, where, pray, will Premier Borden and his globe-trotting government get off at? It is positively sickening to see a good man like R. L. deliberately committing political suicide."

AUSTRALIA AND LAURIER AGREE

At a dinner at the National Institute at Sydney, Australia, on May 23rd last, Premier Fisher declared that—"The Australian division of the Imperial Navy, owned, manned and controlled by Australians, would be available to fight on behalf of the Empire not only in Australia but in other seas."

Following out this idea, Australia now has almost completed a fleet unit of powerful war vessels, owned, partly manned and altogether controlled by Australians, ready to fight for the Empire whenever it may be menaced.

That is the plan formulated for Canada by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1910. Had Laurier been left to complete his work, by this time Canada would have a number of war vessels on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, which would ere long render the Canadian seaboards a source of strength instead of anxiety to the Empire. That is the plan which was prevented by Mr. Borden at the behest of Bourassa, Lavergne and his other Nationalist allies. Laurier proposed to build ships, and bought other vessels as training ships to prepare Canadians for the Canadian Naval Service. Borden stopped the building programme, and waved the Union Jack with one hand, while with the other he drove Canadians out of the Naval Service, and tied up the Canadian training ships, the "Niobe" and the "Rainbow", until they are now reported as rusting masses of scrap iron, peopled by skeleton crews.

In his desire to undo the work of the Laurier administration Mr. Borden has not merely done nothing himself, but has ruined the ships already bought and got rid of the men who had been partly trained.

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FARM AND TOWN PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES LEDGERWOOD, late of the village of Cranmer in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late James Ledgerwood, deceased, who died on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1912, are required to send to John Proudfoot, at the post-office Lacombe, or to the undersigned, Solicitor for the said John Proudfoot on or before the 26th day of September, 1913, a full statement of their claims and of any securities held by them, duly verified, and that after that date the said John Proudfoot will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed with the said John Proudfoot, the Executor of the said estate.

Dated at Lacombe this 6th day of August, 1913.

JOHN PROUDFOOT,
Executor of the estate of James Ledgerwood, Deceased.
EDWIN H. JONES,
Solicitor for said Executor.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Edmonton Exhibition

August 11-16, 1913

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ANOTHER I. C. R. LABOR TANGLE

Another sample of the fatal facility with which the Borden government contrives to get business matters tangled up is shown by the present trouble on the I.C.R. While Mr. Borden and most of his colleagues want to run the railway as a political organization and abuse its patronage just as they have done in all the other branches of the Civil Service, the Hon. Mr. Cochrane is trying to make it a paying business concern. His methods are typically Tory—the increase of rates, and cutting down of the number of employees and the pay they get, with the prompt dismissal or degradation of dozens of employees, have brought about a tense situation which threaten to develop into a disastrous strike.

Premier Borden, recognizing the uselessness of the Hon. Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labour, and the unympathetic attitude of Hon. Mr. Cochrane has hastened to the capital on an emergency visit at the expense of his health, which has not yet recovered from the Naval and Closure debates. He is also to meet a deputation of Tory members from the Maritime provinces, all of whom are alarmed at the move into which the I.C.R. affairs have been allowed to drift.

The whole trouble has been brought about by the unympathetic attitude of the present government to the labor interests. The history of Canadian legislation with regard to labor interests has been made by Liberal governments. The history of the neglect to use wise legislative machinery for improving the relations between capital and labor and the prevention of strikes is being written by the Borden government. The Tory attitude was outlined by the Minister of Labor when he said at Montreal that he had little use for labor unions, and has just been further exemplified by him at Toronto. On arriving there, Hon. Mr. Crothers admitted that he had completely failed to bring about industrial peace in the coal mines of Vancouver Island, but announced that he had enjoyed a splendid trip—at the country's expense.

A GOLDEN CHARM

Farmer's in the west are finding difficulty in raising sufficient money to finance their progress. "The Prairie Farm and Home" advises them to apply to the railway magnates for the secret of the charm by which they turn political influence into gold.

This charm is not hard to discover. When Mackenzie and Mann got the clear gift of \$15,000,000 from the government, or the G.T.R. a loan of an equal amount, there was a pretty general understanding that the Tory election chests would not be overlooked by these favored interests when contributions were needed. One railway magnate is worth more to the Hon. Mr. Rogers than a whole province full of farmers.

Plain Living While Learning the Violin

In order to finish her study of the violin at the Illinois N.Y. Conservatory, Miss Clara S. Lowes of Towanda, Pa., has lived at the rate of fifty cents a week for her food for the last twenty weeks. Here is Miss Lowes' daily menu: Breakfast, one cup of tea, two slices of bread with peanut butter, and a cup of cocoa; dinner, one boiled potato with dairy butter, two slices of bread with peanut butter, as an occasional dinner treat she had a few tomatoes and occasionally an egg, but all were kept within the \$10 limit for twenty weeks.

Miss Lowes is five feet tall and weighs 115 pounds, and her rosy cheeks indicate that she is in the best of health. She won a scholarship in the Conservatory, and, although she might have obtained assistance from her parents, she has preferred to educate herself without any help.

Cellist's Sangfroid Saves Situation

In Philadelphia there lives a Russian celloist and his wife. One morning last week they rose betimes in order to make an early start to Atlantic City where they proposed spending the day. As the celloist adjusted his collar and cravat before the pier-glass, he espied a man's feet protruding from beneath the bed. With great presence of mind the musician proceeded with his dressing, humming meanwhile. Then he raised his voice to a louder tone so his wife in the next room could hear and sang thus "a la russe."

Fear not, dear wife, but listen to me, and do not lose your head; Don't make a noise, whatever you do; There's a burglar under the bed.

Mr. Cellist's wife realized the situation instantly and instead of screaming, carefully filled a basin with scalding water, while her husband sang a second verse, she tip-toed into the room and dashed the hot water under the bed.

The burglar gave but one yell, sprang out, dashed to a rear window, then to the shed roof twenty feet below and disappeared.

Find Swift Death Lurks in Machine

Salt Lake City, Aug. 12.—In the presence of electrical experts, federal officers and detectives here today was demonstrated what was declared to be perhaps the most remarkable death-dealing machine invented in recent years.

The invention is the work of W. L. Cummings, 28, who confessed to federal and municipal officers when he was arrested that he threatened to use it to destroy Miss Dorothy Bamberger, a wealthy society girl, unless she gave him \$10,000. After the demonstration government officers took possession of the invention.

What is held to be of more importance, the invention, it is said, can be turned to the saving of life by preventing train or ship collisions.

Electricians took the machine into a steel and concrete vault in an office building. Another part of the contrivance on which were mounted a bell and an incandescent globe, was placed in a closed room across a hall. Then the electric current of the machine was turned on. On the unattached box in the other room the bell rang and the lamp glowed brightly.

In his acknowledged letter to Miss Bamberger, Cummings sent a diagram of his invention, saying he would place a suitcase of nitroglycerine in her room and explode it from a distance.

The demonstration today, say

the electrical experts, proves that he could have accomplished this. In speaking of his invention as he sat in his cell, Cummings said the attachment could be installed in locomotive cars where it would give a positive signal. In war, he said, mines could be exploded without wire attachment.

The prisoner told the police he had been induced to try to blackmail Miss Bamberger by two other men, who, he believed, were members of a New York gang of blackmailers.

A BABY EACH HOUR

A record was established at the Leeds Maternity Hospital, Hyde Terrace, by the birth of five babies in a little over five hours. Nurse Law, after the exceptional work caused by such a record was over, wrote the following verses as a paraphrase of Longfellow's "Excelsior":—

The shades of night were falling fast
As thro' the hospital there passed
A band of nurses tired out,
Breathing forth their valiant shout—

"One baby more"

All day long the sun burned bright;
Those nurses worked with all their might,
Not heeding how the hours sped by—

For each one brought the same old cry—
"One baby more."

"O stay, O stay," a poor nurse said;

The other ran off with shaking head
Perspiring hard, she swift did go,
And in five minutes would turn up and show—
"One baby more."

"Run upstairs," Sister said,

"I hear more noises overhead."
Up aloft those nurses hied,
Soon in chorus there replied—
"One baby more"

"Beware as you ascend the stair,
"Beware the rushing here and there."
Voices cry far up the height.

The cry is echoed left and right—
"One baby more."

Then in the twilight, cold and grey,
The nurses sing their evening lay;
Thankful at last, their voices blended

In "The day Thou gavest, Lord, is ended"—

Not—"One baby more."

The maternity home is one of the most helpful institutions in the city, and something like ten per cent. of the babies born in Leeds are born within its walls. The mothers and children are given every care, and useful advice is given for the future good of the child. The Christmas party of the mothers and babies of the home is a popular annual event.—Leeds (Eng.) Chronicle.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Edmonton Exhibition

August 11-16, 1913

SPECIAL FARES

Going dates August 9-15
Return limit August 19

R. DAWSON,

Dist. Passenger Agent,
Calgary.

Will You Hold a Sale this Fall

THE AUCTION SALE SEASON
It is fast approaching and all those who intend holding a sale must begin to get busy and make preparations if they want their sale to be the biggest success of the season. In order to do this it must be advertised. The Guardian Job Department is thoroughly equipped to render every assistance necessary to assure success.

Drop into the office next time you are in town and talk it over with us. We will be pleased to give you the benefit of our experience.

The Lacombe Guardian



How You Would Enjoy

some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big, juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

The Pioneer Meat Market
COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

NOTICE

I wish to announce that I have removed to my new store on Nanton St. where I will deal in New and Second-Hand Goods. It will pay you to give me a call if you are open to buy, sell or trade.

Just arrived, a bunch of Shotguns and Shot-shells, which I will sell at 35 per cent discount.

O. BOODE

SAM LOUIE'S LAUNDRY

Work called for and delivered. All work guaranteed.

Prices right

Railway St., Opp. Depot

THE CUSHMAN BINDER ENGINE

We have the agency for Lacombe District for the CUSHMAN GASOLINE ENGINES.

The 4-H.P. Cushman Engine is a 4 Cycle Engine and can be attached to any make of a binder. Horses simply pull binder—Engine does the rest. This engine has the power for all general farm work such as Chopping, Sawing, Pumping, etc., and is a useful engine the year round. Please keep in mind that we can make HARNESS to order as well as repair work on Harness.

We Solicit your Patronage and will do our best to please

H. L. BROWN

Lacombe Wholesale Liquor House

A large stock of the very best of everything in the wholesale liquor line.

F. L. SMITH, Ltd.

TAYLOR Boarding House

A clean home-like House with home comforts

One minute walk from Depot

Dining Room equal to the Best

\$1.25 per Day \$6 per Week

Mrs. J. TAYLOR, Prop.

for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside on the homestead or pre-empted quarter in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-empt may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside on the homestead in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

THE COURSE IN FRUITS AND BERRIES

RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

By LE ROY CADY and K. A. KIRKPATRICK of the Minnesota Agricultural College.

Raspberries will succeed on any good corn soil. It likes a "good" soil, not a "poor" one. The best results are obtained on a soil which is a little more fertile than is desirable. The presence of an abundance of humus in the ground is desirable. The best fertilizer to use is stable manure, comparatively free from straw or fuel weed seeds. Apply a fairly heavy dressing to clover or timothy sods in the spring. If the ground is already quite rich in nitrogen it may be desirable to grow a crop of roots or potatoes previous to setting the plants or to dispose of the manure in the fall.

It is desirable to plant in the fall when the soil is still warm. The plants will be done in the spring the top portion of the soil should first be thoroughly stirred with a disk or other implement. In the spring, if the ground has been done in the fall, as soon as the top of the soil dries sufficiently it should be dragged. Follow with a disk or spending harrow, working the surface up thoroughly. Some growers prefer to apply well rotted stable manure just previous to treatment.

Time to Plant.
The upright or suckering varieties may be set with good results in the fall. The black caps, or the tip growing variety, must be planted in the spring. Wait until good, large sprouts have started from the tip plant.

Practicable raspberry propagation is done only by means of sucker plants.

Laying them down in winter is always best insurance.

Plants should be laid down. Fertilizer and disease are usually not present or they are readily controlled.

Currents.
The current must have a main, and the best main is a single wire. It is strong, easy to lay, and it is a single wire. It is in a good state of cultivation. A cool, even exposure is best, and a comparatively low, moist ground, with some shade, will often be most desirable. Planting among orchard trees is practicable, but the plants should not be set along fence rows and allowed to grow up to weeds and grass. Large quantities of barnyard manure should be worked into the soil before and after setting the plants.

Plants.
Currants can be grown from seed, but the method is not used except by the plant breeder. Plants are usually secured from seedling nurseries.

The plants used are grown from cuttings of the ripened wood or from layerings. The cuttings are made from the ripened wood, will start out in the spring after the leaves have fallen. These are made seven or eight inches long and are planted in soil prepared of the layer at the time of its accession to the vine. The cuttings are made from the ripened wood, will start out in the spring after the leaves have fallen. These are made seven or eight inches long and are planted in soil prepared of the layer at the time of its accession to the vine. The cuttings are made from the ripened wood, will start out in the spring after the leaves have fallen. These are made seven or eight inches long and are planted in soil prepared of the layer at the time of its accession to the vine.

The branches may be rooted by bedding them down and covering with soil, leaving the tips exposed. After the season the shoots will be lifted and grown in nursery rows for one season before being planted out. They are also layered successfully by cutting off the shoot, encouraging as many young shoots as possible and then mounding soil in and about them to a height of three or four inches.

Planting.
In large plantations the best plan is the check system. Use a single plant to establish a hill and plant 6 by 8 feet for best results. Where continuous rows are used the plants should stand 3 1/2 by 4 by 8 feet.

Cultivation and Mulching.
The current must not be cultivated deeply, for it is a shallow rooted plant. The necessary moisture must be maintained by continual surface cultivation or by mulching.

Asks, sawdust, straw and manure are used for mulching. Hardwood sawdust, if not worked into the soil, is probably the best. Apply the mulch to a depth of several inches. Manure is good and tends to keep a supply of plant food always at hand. The best method of mulching is to combine the cultivation to the hills and within the row, where the continuous row is used. The space between the rows is cultivated.

Pruning.
The plants should produce the best fruit and the larger portion of it on the two and three year old wood. In a perfect field collection of the fruit from the current is obtained to develop, and a system of renewing by cutting out the wood over three years old is followed. The greater part of the fruit comes from the wood of the current. For this reason it is advanced to tip back the growing shoots in the summer, so as to make them have reached about eighteen inches.

Harvesting and Marketing.
The currents, if to be sold, should never be stripped when one is picking. The stems of the berries are the same as for that fruit. In fact, identical treatment may be given it with the following variations:

The gooseberry is closely related to the current. It is largely used green for sauce, for pies and for confection. The plant and preserves it is usually preferred ripe.

The cultivated sorts are derived from European sources, the native wild species and hybrids of these species. Those of European and hybrid species are larger and brierly berrers, but are more susceptible to mildew. However, this one insuperable foe is now readily controlled by proper methods of planting, cultivating and spraying.

Winter Protection.
Currents will usually be sufficiently protected by the north wind, if the branches are simply gathered up and tied in a bundle.

Pests and Diseases.
The greatest pests of the current are the current worm, current borer, leaf spot and mildew. Directions for controlling them may be obtained from any agricultural experiment station.

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A Surprise For Him.
One of the greatest actors of France was returning from New York on a steamer. On his return he was met by a group of the concert that was to be played at dinner. He saw a triumphal march celebrating the German victory.

The immediately conceived that the selection of such a piece was an insult to him and announced to a friend that as the representation of the program he would cause it to be changed.

The captain noticed the great artist's agitation and glanced at the program. He saw a sudden click. Then, with a faint smile, he spoke to one of the waiters in a low tone.

At the moment when the German triumphal march was due to begin the French singer, who could not control his agitation, prepared to leave the table.

The first chord was played, the artist rose and stood, pale, agitated and amazed, while the officers and others sympathetically at her.

And the band played "The Marseillaise!"

Prompt Lesson.
Some years ago there was in a certain town a judge who was one of the leading of the law at the time of his accession to the office was unbounded, and his sense of his own importance as the representative of justice was also great. At one time two persons quarrelled in the judge's presence. One man struck the other, and the judge immediately ordered his arrest on a charge of assault and battery.

On the day of the trial the defendant pleaded not guilty.

Not a word was said by the judge, who was a short, stout man, was on his feet, crimson faced and puffing with indignation.

"What do you mean?" he demanded of the prisoner without any preamble. "What do you mean by saying that, when I saw you and had you arrested? I paid you \$100 for contempt of court, sir! I reckon," said the judge, his nostrils dilating with rage and indignation.

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Not a Thunder Expert.
The masterful manner in which some people evade an issue was mentioned at a recent dinner when this one was recalled by a naïf official in New Orleans.

The official said, "There was a man on the stage who offered to answer by mental arithmetic any question that might be asked by the audience. Just so long as the questioner remained in the expected channel the sailing was easy, but finally one man got beyond the bearings."

"If you please, sir," said the man, rising from his seat. "How far off can I not tell you, sir?" was the prompt response of the wonder on the stage.

"You can't tell me," responded the man. "Why, I thought—"

"Not about thunder," replied the stage party, doing a quick piece of dodging. "You see, I am a lightning calculator."—Washington Post.

Would Take a Long Chance.
John D. Rockefeller once called two little boys over to him. He said to one: "Johnnie, if I give you a dollar will you do me a favor?"

"I'll put it in the bank and let it draw interest until it gets to be a hundred, then a thousand and so on until it gets as much as you got," said John D. "Here's the dollar." "Now, Tommy, what would you do with a dollar?" Tommy said: "First I'd take the dollar into two halves, the two halves into four quarters, the four quarters into ten dimes, the ten dimes into twenty nickels, the twenty nickels into a hundred pennies."

"Why would you do all this?" asked John D. Tommy replied: "Well, somebody may make a mistake."—Kansas City Star.

Oyster Liquid.
Only one oyster opener in fifty seems to know that the best thing to do about an oyster is the liquid in it. Watch the other forty-nine and you will see them wantonly wasting this precious, fragrant liquid, and in many cases they will serve the oyster on the ash, and don't be afraid after you have transferred the morsel to your mouth to drink the liquid from the shell. It may not look elegant, but elegance be hanged!—Henry T. Pink's "Food and Flavor."

New and Then.
A young wife after a stormy second married: "It was different before we married. After you, I loved me then—and now?"

"I love you now and then, and after my husband calmly: 'Revised version, don't you know?'"

A Mystery.
"There's one thing I can't understand."

"What's that?"

"Why any man ever makes up his mind to be a cook."—Detroit Free Press.

Always Something.
I find this life something, quite. Things were, it is to be said, quite. It's hard to sleep at night and hard to keep awake by day.—Washington Herald.

Argument.
Shubbe—When it comes to an argument a man generally gives in. Shubbe—Yes, but have you noticed that a woman seldom gives in?—London Times.

A MODERN HERO IN WAR.

He Meets the Demands of Duty and Is Greatly Honored.

The general beckoned to the aid. "Have you found the man who led the forerunner, the first man to scale the heights of the mountain?"

"He is here, general," said the general. "Take this, my brave fellow," he said, and his voice shook with emotion as he extended his arm.

"Thank you," said the stranger. "That ought to be first class. May, I think, dignified. Thank you again."

"How is this?" he demanded. "Just as I am about to hand to you the medal of honor, I have never seen one of them. You are a soldier?"

"Me a soldier? No, no. I'm not brave enough to be a soldier," he said. "Because I led the forerunner?"

"I don't understand." "I had to do it or get executed." "Then what are you?"

"I'm a staff photographer, general!" And just then the headquarters band began playing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and the photographer ran out and photographed the band—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How it Happened.
I have a wife and four children in Chicago, and I have never seen one of them. I remarked a Chicago man one evening.

His Dodge, who was noted for her inequities, looked toward him in great surprise. After a moment's pause she asked:

"Were you ever blind, Mr. Evans?" "Yes," he replied.

"Did you marry a widow?" the woman inquired.

"No, indeed," he said.

There was silence again while the inquisitive woman tried to solve the problem of her satisfaction. Falling back on the old story:

"Didn't I understand you to say, Mr. Evans, that you had a wife and four children in Chicago and had never seen one of them?"

"Yes; that was what I said." "How can it be that you never saw one of them, Mr. Evans?" asked the woman.

"Why, madam," replied the man, "one of them was born after I left."—Harper's Bazar.

Everybody Happy.
A wealthy young woman from the city was recently wedded to a member of the nobility of England, and the ceremony occurred in the most fashionable of London churches. St. George's.

Among the guests was a cousin of the bride, an sturdy American as can be imagined. He gave an interesting summary of the wedding when asked by a friend whether the marriage was a happy one.

"Happy? I should say it was," said the cousin. "The son of the bride was happy, the mother was overjoyed, Lord Sticks, the groom, was in ecstasies, and the creditors, I understand, were in a state of absolute bliss."—Lippincott's.

Leaving Faint.
Old Lady L. is so full of belief in the sure cure that is gold to do me any good. Friend L.'s highly opinion of in the papers.

Old Lady—Yes, but I've taken forty-seven bottles, and I don't feel a bit better. I tell you what it is, Sarah; I'm beginning to think these newspaper editors don't know anything—New York Weekly.

Goodbye to the Old Home.
"I am an old man going to the farm when he completes his college course," said the old man.

"I don't," said the old man. "I don't," said the old man. "I don't," said the old man. "I don't," said the old man.

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Spending.

Spending is usually getting out your personality. It is like the trailing feeling that the lion has when he trails a lioness.

It is a fashionable woman. Why does the fashionable woman acquire four yellow teeth? They add to his personality, don't they? The blonde and plumpers, fashionable, literary, and eventually financial, pleasures spend every cent we get, but only after they have been thoroughly and wisely.

We stretch out as far as we can, and realize my friend, in the theory of the matter, that it is not the dog that runs but the man who runs the dog.

And why did Abraham wear his locks so long that they caught in an oak tree and held him until Job and his men came up? Vanity! Vanity! In some tribes they worship the fat man, who has put much food under his glistening skin. Among other tribes they worship you for the servants you employ without using for the food you purchase without eating. To spend to use is vulgar; to spend to waste is the only admirable and admired spending.

—Walter E. Wogl in Saturday Evening Post.

Necessities of Life.
A merchant in West Thirteenth takes pride in selling novelties, tricks and puzzles—things that wiggle or waggle or wriggle or wriggle. He buys in these cheap goods mechanical inventions, toys and devices. They are originated daily and die perhaps as quickly. You know the kind when you see them on the sidewalks and stop and look, then dig your hand in your pocket and say, "That's pretty nice. I'll just take one of these home." Then you make it wiggle or waggle or wriggle or wriggle for the family, and the next day the spring is broken.

How to display these things and make a department of novelties was a power. Finally, however, he jumped them in one of his department stores and bungled over them this description:

"These are things you don't know you are obliged to have until you see them. And standing room in that corner is at a premium—New York Post.

A Safe Topic.
In his book "The Balkan War" Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, says that the official regulations for war correspondents who were sent out to the Balkans were appallingly severe.

Under the rules he was forbidden to describe the disposition of troops, to give the names of generals, the names and numbers of the wounded, the success or failure of Bulgarian troops, the state of the soldiers' health, the conditions of the climate, and so on.

When the censor told him all this Mr. Gibbs asked him politely: "Will you tell me, sir, if there is anything about which we shall be allowed to write?"

The censor thought deeply for a moment and then answered quite gravely: "There is much interest in Bulgarian literature."

"Perhaps," Mr. Gibbs suggested sarcastically, "it may also be permitted to describe the song of the birds?"

"By all means," said the censor cordially.

Official Cats.
Nowadays there do not appear to be any human rat catchers on the establishment of the civil service, but some government officials make rats for this work. At the general postoffice, for example, there is a staff of cats, the duty of protecting his majesty's mails from rats. In return they are provided, out of the public purse, with free board and lodging.

The staff of the Bedford victualling yard includes cats. In France cats are specially trained for government employment. To fit them for service among military rats they are at first sent for one or two voyages on a warship. If they prove efficient to killing rats they are sent to the front in the holds of large ships where they are promoted to shore billets—London Standard.

Drops and Minims.
Drops vary in size according to the conditions under which they are produced. Some are large and some are small, some large and some small. The drop of the druggist is called a "minim," of which 480 go to make a fluid ounce, and 16,800 to make a gallon. An actual experiment in filling a one-ounce measure will probably show that 400 drops makes a fluid ounce. The average drop is 20 per cent larger than the minim.

Pompey's Example.
Pompey, the commissioner for sending grain to Rome in time of dearth, when he came to the sea found it very tempestuous and dangerous, so he always sent a ship to get an extension of his credit.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Balked.
"There are some things," said the man with the big brow, "that money won't buy."

"I suppose there are," replied the one with the overhanging chin, "but I never see any man who is so set as an extension of your credit."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Lincoln's Desire.
Die when I may, I want it and of me by those who know me best that I have always been a man to get a flower when I thought a flower would grow.—Abraham Lincoln.

To travel hopefully is better than to arrive and the true success is to labor. —Robert Louis Stevenson.

Power of Mind.
"I was out mowing the other day," said the man with the big brow, "that money won't buy."

"Yes, and I came to a river, but could do no means of getting my machine across."

"Oh, I just sat down and thought it over."—Sphinx.

A Minor Part.
"I didn't hear you sing or speak at the strawberry festival. Why don't you come forward and show some public spirit at these affairs?"

"I did play a minor part. I gave the strawberry festival."—Washington Herald.

Milady's Mirror

After a day's dusty heat outdoors it is necessary to remove whatever grime the skin may have collected, but if a good face bath with hot water and soap is taken at night, as it should be, this temporary scrub can be done with cold cream. Pick up a good dish of the cream with the fingers of the right hand, smear it over the face and work the ungroomed into the skin with both hands, going round and round over each spot with the finger tips.

After the skin has absorbed as much of the cream as it will, wipe it as dry as possible with a clean cloth and then go over it with another dry dipped in some good toilet water made hot. Rose-water, violet or lavender will do, but the best is required for a good effect, the warm perfume acting as an astringent.

When washing the face during the day in this manner the throat should also receive the same treatment so as to keep its condition up to that of the face.

But if the skin does not respond well to the cleansing with cream a teaspoonful of the following lotion might be used in a small quantity of clear water.

Tincture of benzoin..... 1 ounce
Tincture of musk..... 2 drams
Tincture of amber..... 4 drams
Rectified spirits..... 6 ounces
Glycerine..... 1 ounce

Add the tinctures to the spirits, then mingle with the perfume water. If only a small quantity of the lotion is needed save the remainder in a dram glass in this way the proportions are certain to be measured correctly.

This lotion is cooling and refreshing to the skin, removing the dirt and softening, and if the tepid water is put in only a cupful of warm water it will have a better effect than if a larger quantity of water is used.

The effect of massage upon the face skin is magical. If the massage is done in the way corresponding to the muscles to be massaged, it is a most effective way to draw down the muscles of the cheeks or to work the throat in such a way that the skin will be loosened too much under the chin. The movements needed are very simple. The tips of the fingers of both hands are put at the center of the forehead first and worked round and round. They are then run toward the temples in the same manner.

The cheeks are massaged upward, the throat away from the center toward the ears, and after the rise is over a cold spray and a rub off with cold water will complete the treatment.

For straining purposes, as together with the astringent required with such manipulation, massage is loosening to the skin.

New Gospel of Pretensions.
Serious virility, is the chisel and beauty.

Dr. Bertha Scher, a Viennese beauty adviser, says:

"Bristles, scurf, sagging, nervousness and jealousy, all these things women must stamp out of their lives if they would be healthy and fair."

"Healthy is more than a fact; it is a date women who make the most of themselves. After years of wasting energy in the vain hope of a drug that is beginning to understand how ineffectual to good looks and well being are the habits of hurry and worry."

"And, thanks to the change, we are now beginning to understand how ineffectual to good looks and well being are the habits of hurry and worry."

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THE LEADING STORE

A FINAL CLEAN - UP IN SUMMER GOODS

To make room for Fall Goods which are now arriving we have cut deep in the price of all lines of Summer Goods

Big Reductions in White Waists



The balance of our stock of Ladies' White Waists are clearing at sweeping reductions. They are this season's very newest styles and beautifully made from the finest materials, clearing from

50c. to \$2.50

Bungalow Curtain Nets at Clearing Prices



It will pay you to take advantage of the Bargains we are giving in Bungalow Nets, Art Muslins & Scrims. Bungalow Net in cream, seers and Arab, regular 35c and 40c a yard, clearing at **25c**. Bungalow Net in a wide choice of designs regular 50c and 60c a yard, clearing at **40c**. Art Muslin, regular 25c a yd. clearing at **15c a yard**. Curtain Scrims, regular 35c, clearing at **25c. a yard**

Ladies' Corsets



We have just received a large consignment of D. & A. and La-Diva Corsets which are worn by the fashionably dressed women of today. They are made to give a woman not only a graceful appearance but comfort while she is wearing them. We carry a big range of styles and prices in all sizes.

D. & A. priced from **\$1.00 to \$2.50**. La-Diva priced from **\$2.25 to \$4.00**

Bargains in White Wear



This week we have some extra bargains to offer in Ladies' White Wear made from the finest Nainsooks and Long cloths.

Ladies' Corset Covers from 25c to \$1.00. Ladies' Night Gowns from 60c to \$2.00. Ladies' Princess Skirts from \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Extra Values in Hosiery



Ladies Fine Cotton Hose regular 25c clearing at

15c a pair

Ladies' Fine Lisle Hose in black and tan, regular 40c value, clearing at

25c a pair

Special Bargains in Remnants of all kinds

A. M. Campbell, Lacombe, Alta.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

One of the Oldest Banks in Canada

Capital and Reserve funds over \$13,500,000

195 branches in Canada. Savings Bank department at each branch.

Interest paid at highest current rates. One Dollar opens an account.

LACOMBE BRANCH

A. BELCHER, Mgr. LACOMBE, ALTA.

Local Jottings

It has sure been a wet moon so far.

For the choicest candies, made in Lacombe, go to the Lacombe Candy Kitchen.

Notwithstanding reports that may be in circulation to the contrary, the government is still doing all that weather will permit to make the Gull Lake road a good one.

Duck season opens August 23. The season for prairie, chicken and partridge is October 1 to 31. Deer season is from November 1 to December 15. Every hunter must obtain provincial license.

The Edmonton exhibition has had the hard luck this year to have its dates fall on the wettest quarter of a very wet moon, today being the first good weather since the fair started. A considerable number of Lacombe people have attended the fair, but many more would have gone had the weather been favorable.

The Calgary Automobile Club has decided to put on a race meet on September 20. As the events will be open to entries from all parts of the province, this will be an opportunity for all the speed fiends to "cut 'er loose" to their heart's content without laying themselves liable to arrest for exceeding the speed limit.

The last issue of the Red Deer Advocate is a special number devoted in large part to the dairying interests of the district. It is a highly creditable issue, printed on heavy book paper and contains many excellent half-tone illustrations of the big dairy farms and herds of Red Deer district.

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